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The U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, left, and the West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, inspected a surface-to-air missile in Giessen on Monday.

U.S. Missile Plan Aims to Penetrate Any Defenses Moscow Can Devise

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — While the Defense Department has begun research aimed at making Soviet nuclear missiles impotent, a small Air Force program is trying to assure that U.S. nuclear missiles never meet the same fate.

The project, called the Advanced Strategic Missile Systems program, would get a sharp increase in funds in President Ronald Reagan's budget. The money would be used to design and test advanced decoys, zig-zagging warheads, and other devices designed to sneak past any defense the Soviet Union can develop.

To some scientists and defense analysts outside the government, the work of this office weakens the case for Mr. Reagan's proposed space-based missile defense program, called the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The administration says it hopes that with the development of reliable anti-missile defenses, both sides would agree to reduce their arsenals of offensive missiles.

But critics of the space-defense proposal point to measures already devised by the missile systems program as evidence that, as defensive systems are developed, offensive systems will be developed to circumvent them.

According to the proposed military budget, the missile systems program, whose headquarters are

Weinberger Tries To Allay Bonn's Fears on Troops

United Press International

GIESSEN, West Germany — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger countered European fears Monday that an expensive space-based defense system would force the United States to cut its conventional forces.

Mr. Weinberger said after conferring with the West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, that the anti-missile defense system could be financed without cutting U.S. troop strength.

The defense secretary, who is on a European trip to rally support for the defense initiative, said there would be no reduction in the 248,000 U.S. troops in West Germany.

That is a small amount compared with the \$3.7 billion allocated next year for research on the space-based defenses. In part that

is because most of the money for the missile systems project is spent trying to defeat techniques the Russians are known to have developed that they might put in place in the next five to 10 years. The space-based defense, on the other hand, is a sweeping project to develop possible defenses well into the next century.

The missile systems program designs and tests devices for the air force, army, and navy, and then passes them along to the individual services for the costlier business of engineering and adapting them for particular missiles.

Almost everything that the missile systems program and its civilian contractors do is highly classified, but some details were provided by air force officials and outsiders familiar with the program.

Most of the increase proposed for the 1986 fiscal year, air force officials said, would pay for research into advanced "generation aids" to help U.S. missiles reach their targets.

These include clouds of wire bits, called chaff, and light-reflecting aerosols that confuse enemy sensors, decoys that present enemy defenses with a baffling multiplicity of targets, and "defense suppression systems" that home in on enemy radars and destroy them to clear the way for nuclear missiles.

One of the most advanced de-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

French-U.K. Dispute Imperils New Fighter

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A deadlock between French and British aerospace companies threatens to block plans for building a new European combat plane in the 1990s. West Europe's most ambitious fighter-building program is 15 years.

The dispute includes the sharing of responsibility for design leadership, financing and production.

In an effort to resolve the disagreements, which have emerged during the last several months of feasibility studies, senior defense officials from the participating governments, France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain, plan to meet in Paris on March 12.

The European Fighter Aircraft project would be the largest European aerospace venture since the Tornado fighter-bomber program was established by Britain, West Germany and Italy in 1969. The new project involves building a minimum of 1,000 planes that could generate about \$30 billion in orders for the European industry. The first deliveries are planned for 1995.

The total cost of developing the new plane is estimated by aerospace industry sources at \$1 billion to \$3 billion.

The disagreements over the plane, primarily between Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation and British Aerospace PLC, both state-controlled companies, have reduced the chances of the project's success, industry and government sources have said in recent interviews. The sources declined to be identified.

The reason for the reluctance of sources to be identified is that it will probably take a meeting of the ministers themselves to break the deadlock, which is embarrassing and until they start talking openly, one wants to be out front, at least not for attribution," a senior West German diplomat said.

According to current plans, some 800 of the new European fighters would replace McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantoms in West Germany and Spain, British-French Jaguars in those two countries, Dassault-Breguet Super Etendards and Mirage fighters in France and Lockheed 104s in Italy. They also would be designed to compete in export markets against fighters being developed by the United States, which could generate about 200 additional orders for the new jets.

The new fighters would be "the latest example of Europe going it alone. It is a definite challenge to U.S. leadership in a critical area of high technology," said a senior executive of a leading U.S. aerospace company. It is involved in developing an advanced tactical fighter for the U.S. Air Force, also for the late 1990s. "The chances of collaborating with our European NATO allies again, as we did on the F-16, are about nil, at least for right now," he added.

Failure by ministry officials to agree on the plan would represent a major setback to Europe's growing efforts to establish aerospace programs in competition with the United States.

Recent examples of successful ventures include the decision, made last month by the European Space Agency to expand its manned space program and agreements reached earlier this month by several members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for joint construction of a new transport helicopter.

The deadlock over the new fighter results from disagreements that emerged during feasibility studies

that were started at a meeting of defense ministers from the five governments in Madrid in July.

"We are still stuck on fundamental issues. Hard bargaining lies ahead during the next several weeks," said a senior French defense planning official.

"This project is a major and new test of Europe's capacity to cooperate, which our governments are supporting, despite the continuing conflicts over industry questions," the West German diplomat said.

"Right now it looks very difficult."

The defense ministers' Madrid meeting did resolve several disputes, such as the need to equip the fighter with a new engine, and it set the weight of the plane at about 9.5 metric tons (about 10.5 short tons). At an earlier meeting, the air forces of the five governments agreed that the fighter should be a single-seat, twin-engine, short takeoff and landing plane designed for aerial combat as well as hitting targets on the ground.

The Netherlands said last fall that it was planning to join the project with the intention of replacing its General Dynamics F-16s with about 230 of the new fighters in the late 1990s. But Dutch officials said last week that they were awaiting the outcome of next month's meeting before making a commitment.

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President Reagan and King Fahd at White House ceremony.

Reagan Calls On Fahd To Bring Arabs to Talks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan challenged King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on Monday to use his "considerable influence" in the Moslem world to get direct negotiations started between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

But King Fahd, replying in Arabic in ceremonies at the start of a five-day visit, said it was up to the United States to lend its efforts in support of the Palestinians, whom he called "victims of unjust aggression."

Greeting the king on the South

Lawn of the White House, Mr. Reagan said, "The security of Israel and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people can and should be addressed in direct negotiations."

He told the king that "it is time to put this tragedy to rest and turn the page to a new and happier chapter."

King Fahd gave no indication that Saudi Arabia would heed Mr. Reagan's call for talks with Israel.

The two leaders then went directly to the Oval Office to begin their discussions.

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Papal Trip: No Miracles to Resolve Theological Differences

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — Among the burdens that Pope John Paul II bore during the visit to South America that ended last week were those laid upon him by Luis Ortiz, a salesman, and Maria Hernandez Soliz, a housewife. Others expected thoughtful or inspiring

people in Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago.

As the head of a church that is governed from Europe, the pontiff oversees an organization that is strongest in the Third World and, by the year 2000, will have a majority of its membership in Latin America.

Moreover, it is in Latin America where, from the Vatican's point of view, some of the most troublesome movements within Catholicism have taken root. Most notable among these is the theology of liberation, which sees a special responsibility for the church to lift up the poor, and often advocates radical politics as the way to do it.

Yet at the end of the pope's 12-day trip, many questions remained unanswered. The complexities are such that, in the end, though everyone will listen to the pope, as Mr. Ortiz said, different audiences may choose to hear different things.

The situation owes in part to the theology of liberation itself, which, as the pope

said, contains many currents. It is not simply an intellectual movement. It is a social and political force that is seeking to change both Latin American society and the church itself.

The pope spoke most clearly on the structure of the church. He reaffirmed that Roman Catholicism is a hierarchical organization and that bishops, as he told a group of prelates in Venezuela, had an obligation to correct those who "proclaim not the truth of Christ but their own theories."

For anyone accustomed to the Roman Catholic Church before the Second Vatican Council, such a comment would seem unexceptional. But the change in spirit fostered by the council — the growth in the idea of the church as "the people of God" — created a strong movement toward greater internal freedom from the traditional hierarchical structures.

In liberation theology, this is expressed as the view of the church "from the bottom up." It is widely believed in the Vatican

that one of the most disturbing aspects of the teachings of the Reverend Leonardo Boff, the Brazilian liberation theologian called to Rome last year to explain his views, is his critique of the church's hierarchy.

For both Father Boff and liberationists seen as more orthodox, such as the Reverend Gustavo Gutierrez of Peru, learning from "the people" is one of the church's essential tasks. And it is becoming increasingly clear that one of John Paul's goals in calling a bishops' synod this November is to examine the results of the Vatican Council II to question just such a populist view of the church.

On the subject of social action itself, however, the pope's words are subject to a much wider range of interpretations.

There can be no doubt that he favors greater economic equality and much more attention to the poor and sees the wealthier countries of the North as at least partly responsible for the plight of "the poor South."

Yet John Paul was just as clear in opposing the materialism of Marxist theory and in resolutely opposing violence and "class struggle" to achieve social change. All this can be read as an implicit criticism of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and the presence of priests in their government.

A difficulty is that the well-off insist that they, too, favor the poor; capitalism, they say, is an engine for growth. And leftist Christians deny they are Marxists, especially if being "Marxist" means accepting atheism.

What remains open to question after the pope's visit is just what sort of social action is permissible in the pope's eyes and what is not.

He has clearly ruled out communism and pure free-market capitalism. He thinks the church should side with the poor, but does not want it to turn against the rich. This is what he meant when he said the church's "preferential option for the poor" should not be "exclusive or excluding."

WORLD BRIEFS

India and Sri Lanka Discuss Tamils

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi met over the weekend with Sri Lanka's minister for national security to discuss Sri Lanka's continuing difficulties with Tamil guerrillas separatists.

Several newspapers called the visit by Sri Lanka's national security minister, Lalith W. Athulathmudali, "futile" and "unproductive." But others said the minister, before returning Sunday to Sri Lanka, said the talks had been constructive. The minister arrived in New Delhi on Saturday after being encouraged by the United States to seek India's help in solving Sri Lanka's ethnic problem, which involves the demand for a separate nation by the minority Tamils.

Mr. Athulathmudali said that Mr. Gandhi "well understands" Sri Lanka's concern and the two men had agreed to maintain "close contact between our two countries at an appropriate high level." Relations between India and Sri Lanka have been strained by Sri Lankan assertions that India shelters, trains and arms Tamil guerrillas. India has repeatedly denied the allegations.

U.K. Aide Acquitted in Falklands Leak

LONDON (UPI) — A court acquitted a senior Defense Ministry official Monday on charges of breaking the Official Secrets Act by leaking documents to an opposition member of Parliament about the sinking of an Argentine cruiser, General Belgrano, during the Falkland Islands war.

The jury found Clive Ponting, 38, not guilty of breaching the 1911 act, which forbids transmitting government information to unauthorized persons. Mr. Ponting headed the Defense Ministry branch directly concerned with naval operations and was a key adviser to Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine. The verdict was unexpected.

Mr. Ponting's defense was that the recipient of the documents, Tam Dalyell, a Labor member of Parliament, was an "authorized" person to receive the information and that it was in the interest of the state to hand it over to him. Mr. Dalyell had alleged that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ordered the cruiser's destruction in order to derail a peace plan that was being put forward by Peru. The ship was sunk May 2, 1982.

U.S. Envoy to France Stepping Down

PARIS (AP) — The U.S. ambassador to France, Evan G. Galbraith, said Monday that he would leave his post in July after nearly four years in Paris. No replacement was announced.

"It has been a unique experience, and I am grateful to President Reagan for having allowed me to serve," he said in a statement released by the U.S. Embassy. Mr. Galbraith, 56, a former investment banker, would not disclose his plans, but he said he expected to play an active role in conservative politics.

British Aerospace has dismissed Dassault's arguments about design leadership. "The massive investment in the Tornado program makes it sensible for the partners to stick together, preferably under British design leadership," a British Aerospace executive said. Investment in the Tornado is estimated at \$20 billion through 1989.

The British company wants to establish what the executive describes as a "slimmed down" version of Panavia. The British-German-Italian consortium that is responsible for marketing the Tornado fighter.

British Aerospace and Messerschmitt of Germany each hold a 42.5 percent interest in Panavia, and Aerialia holds the remaining 15 percent. "Given the French attitude it is difficult to imagine how they can be brought in, considering that Dassault is saying it wants leadership and a 46 percent share of the project," the British executive added. "It is the eternal problem — how to make the French more cooperative."

Company officials said that Britain was preparing to test fly its demonstrator model, known as the EAP, also in 1986.

British industry sources said that if France did not agree to a "fair" collaborative approach soon, Britain might proceed on its own with West Germany, Italy, Spain and, possibly, the Netherlands. Fokker, the Netherlands' leading aerospace company, has expressed interest in participating in the European Fighter Aircraft project, but so far has not been asked to participate in any of the feasibility studies. "We are waiting on the governments," a company spokesman said.

The Times of London reported that the coal board and the Trades Union Congress were devising a "formulation of words" to break a deadlock in talks with the National Union of Mineworkers. The general secretary of the miners union, Peter Heathfield, said Sunday night that new talks could be started if "an acceptable form of words" on the mine-closure issue could be found.

British Railmen Back Striking Miners

LONDON (AP) — Train drivers in London called a one-day walkout Monday, despite the opposition of their union leaders, in support of the 49-week-old strike by British coal miners.

The walkout was part of a "day of action" protest called in southeast England on behalf of the miners, who went on strike last March 12 over plans by the National Coal Board to close 20 money-losing mines.

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Balloonist Dies in Plane Crash in U.S.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (AP) — Ben Abruzzo, 55, who rode in the first balloons to cross the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was killed Monday along with his wife and four other people when their twin-engine plane crashed near an airport.

In August 1978, Mr. Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson and Larry Newman crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon named the Double Eagle-2. The helium-filled craft landed at Eureux, France, after a five-and-a-half-day flight of about 3,000 miles (4,848 kilometers) from Presque Isle, Maine.

In November 1981, Mr. Abruzzo was captain of the helium-filled Double Eagle-3 when he, Mr. Newman and two other men made the first balloon crossing of the Pacific Ocean, flying from Nagashima, Japan, to northern California in four days.

Israelis Bomb Bekaa Valley for 2d Day

BEIRUT (UPI) — Israeli warplanes Monday pounded what the Israeli military said was a Palestinian base in the Syrian-controlled sector of eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in the second air strike in 24 hours.

The Israeli Army said the aircraft scored hits on a base of a Palestinian guerrilla leader, Abu Mousa, near the village of Taalabaya, the site of Sunday's raid, about 22 miles (35 kilometers) southeast of Beirut.

There were no immediate reports of casualties from the air strike because of continuing explosions. The strike followed the killing last week of three Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon.

For the Record

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, running as the only candidate, won re-election to a third term with 99.97 percent of the vote, the government announced Monday.

6 Israelis Meet With Arafat

(Continued from Page 1) coys, developed by Lincoln Laboratories, which is affiliated with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is said to be capable of reading the signals from enemy radar or infrared sensors and instantly devising a counter-signal to fool the defenders into thinking the signal is a real warhead.

Another top priority of the research office is a new, maneuverable re-entry vehicle that would be added to the MX missile or fitted onto an as-yet-undeveloped small U.S. missile called Midgetman.

Major Larry E. Skapin, an air force missile engineer, who represents the program in the Pentagon, said the program's researchers plan to be studying advanced missile guidance systems this year that could be used against "relocatable targets."

Missiles with these precision guidance systems would receive infrared signals from spy satellites and adjust course to chase down mobile enemy missile launchers.

The Russians have hundreds of movable SS-20 launchers capable of directing missiles at European targets, and both sides are developing mobile missiles of intercontinental range.

While decoys and maneuvering re-entry vehicles are designed to overwhelm defenses at the middle or final stages of a missile's trajectory, the missile systems program office is also beginning to study other measures, including some intended to protect missiles in the early boosting phase.

U.K. Official Visits Sofia, Calls For Improved Ties

(Continued from Page 1) King Hussein of Jordan and the PLO agreed on "a framework for common action" to deal with the Palestinian problem, according to a Jordanian government statement issued in the Jordanian capital of Amman.

King Hussein and Mr. Arafat met Monday in Amman, but Palestinian sources had said they were far apart in their positions. The announcement gave no details of the new joint strategy.

Sayed Kamal, a member of the Palestine National Council who is known to be close to Mr. Arafat, said in Cairo that a three-way initiative, should it materialize, would be supported by Saudi Arabia and some other Arab countries.

"There is a possibility for a Jordanian-Egyptian-Palestinian move supported by Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Algeria, and this support could extend to other Arab countries, not excluding Syria," Mr. Kamal said.

At a meeting of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament, in Amman in November, the king proposed a strategy based on UN Security Council Resolution 242, aimed at trading territory for peace in future negotiations with Israel.

The PLO has rejected the resolution because it does not specifically call for establishment of a Palestinian state.

Egypt Falls Behind in Paying U.S. For Arms

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Egypt has fallen seriously behind in making payments on its \$4.5-billion military debt to the United States and owes between \$250 and \$300 million in interest, financial sources said Monday.

The sources declined to say how many payments, or portions of payments, Egypt had missed. But they said that the pattern of arrears became persistent about the middle of 1984.

Neither Egyptian nor American government officials here would comment on the debt problem. But Egypt's military debt was said to be high on the list of issues that President Hosni Mubarak is scheduled to discuss with President Ronald Reagan and other American officials when he visits Washington early next month.

Egypt was also behind in making interest payments on military debt to France, Britain and Spain, the sources said. Egyptian officials re-structured interest payments on the country's military debt to China during a recent visit there, they added.

Both Egyptians and Americans are said to be concerned that Egypt's delay in meeting its debt obligation, if protracted, could damage the country's credit rating and lead to political difficulties with Congress.

"We're definitely heading for a major crunch," said a financial source who follows the debt issue closely.

"Egypt's interest payments on military debt almost equal its economic aid from the United States," he said. "That is clearly untenable for Egypt."

Since 1978, the United States has committed \$4.5 billion to Egypt in military grants which do not have to be repaid, and loans, which are paid back at slightly below market interest rates. As of the end of 1984, \$3.7 billion of the funds were disbursed.

Most of the money the United States has provided has been in the form of loans, not grants. Washington has permitted Egypt to pay only interest, not principal, for the first 10 years of the loans. Hence, payments on principal are not scheduled to begin until 1989. At the end of the last fiscal year in September, Egypt's debt service on the loans was projected at \$375 million to \$400 million.

This fiscal year, which began in October, Egypt will owe the United States estimated \$450 million in interest alone.

The reasons for the delay in full payment are not clear. Egypt has recorded a balance of payments surplus since the 1981-82 fiscal year. A U.S. embassy report issued in October concluded that although Egypt faced a "number of serious economic problems" there is no impending economic crisis."

But a major source of revenue — money sent home by up to four million Egyptians working abroad — is believed to have peaked. Oil revenues have been hurt by the worldwide decline in oil prices. Suez Canal revenues, another major income producer, were slightly depressed last year by the state of mining incidents in the Red Sea near the canal, financial sources said last week.

Polish officials contend that West Germany stands to gain the most if the present European order were to be undone. As a frequent victim of German aggression in the past, Poland is acutely sensitive to any move that might boost German power.

"If the present political map of Europe were to be annulled," said a Polish press agency commentary last week, "then Poland, obviously under a different social system, would be seriously reduced in terms of territory and would turn into a truncated state, since her



From left, Andreas Papandreou, Nikolai A. Tikhonov and Andrei A. Gromyko.

Papandreou Might Meet With Chernenko

Reuters

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece began a three-day visit to Moscow on Monday and Western diplomatic sources said it was possible that President Konstantin U. Chernenko might make his first appearance in public for six weeks to meet him.

They said that Kremlin aides had said that Mr. Chernenko would hold talks with Mr. Papandreou, whose visit was expected to consolidate the warm relationship between Greece's Socialist government and Moscow.

Mr. Papandreou, 73, last appeared in public on Dec. 27 and officials have acknowledged that he was in poor health. The meeting with Mr. Papandreou was scheduled for Tuesday afternoon.

[A Greek Embassy spokesman said that it might be early Tuesday before it was clear if a meeting would be held. United Press International reported ed.]

His endorsement of Moscow's explanation that the South Korean airliner shot down in 1983 by Soviet fighters was a spying mission and his statements critical of U.S. policies have prompted charges that he is anti-American.

done in a climate of anti-Soviet propaganda generated by the West.

"The division of Europe is not the result of Yalta but of the Cold War and break in cooperation between the superpowers," said Janusz Symonides, director of Poland's Institute of International Affairs. "Who was responsible for that is another question."

"I agree that Europe should be more united," he added, "but that is a long process and this process, in order to take place, cannot be

used by one superpower against the other."

Mr. Kersten said that it would make more sense for the West to reward the Soviet Union of the provisions of Yalta — the call for free elections in Poland and for democratic institutions throughout Europe — than to renounce the agreement.

"The slogan should not be: 'Do away with Yalta,'" he said. "We are waiting on the governments," a company spokesman said.

done in a climate of anti-Soviet propaganda generated by the West.

"The division of Europe is not the result of Yalta but of the Cold War and break in cooperation between the superpowers," said Janusz Symonides, director of Poland's Institute of International Affairs. "Who was responsible for that is another question."

"I agree that Europe should be more united," he added, "but that is a long process and this process, in order to take place, cannot be

used by one superpower against the other."

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They Play for Keeps, Both Down and Across

In U.S., Crossword Puzzle Fanatics Compete Fiercely in 'Mental Athletics'

By Steven R. Churm

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It's not likely that Stanley Newman, a short, brainy bond analyst from New York, will ever rank alongside such sports idols as Joe Montana or Steve Garvey. But he was chattering like a champion moments after he had scored a major victory in his own field of play — crossword puzzles.

"It was exhilarating. I was so pumped up as I filled in those last couple of boxes. People had been talking about me as a has-been, so I wanted this — badly," Mr. Newman said Sunday after defeating two challengers in the final round of the Greater Western Crossword Puzzle Tournament here.

Mr. Newman was the winner of the first U.S. Open Crossword Championship in 1980. On Sunday, he finished the complex puzzle in seven and a half minutes, answering correctly all 64 questions almost twice as fast as the other two finalists, a New York statistician and a Northern California corporate strategist.

Mr. Newman talked like a high-priced athlete because he is among the elite of a small but growing collection of U.S. puzzle-solvers, who have come out of kitchens, luncheons, corporate offices and anywhere else "crossword fanatics" closet themselves with pencil and puzzle. They view themselves as "mental athletes," who experience the same rush of emotions while competing as football or baseball players.

"Ask almost anyone here why they came, and they'll probably tell you they wanted to see just how good they really are," said Larry Ash, a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, one of 50 entrants in the Los Angeles tournament.

"When you've been doing puzzles for 30 or 40 years, and you can solve them in 15 or 20 minutes, you start to feel your oats. You want to test your talent," said Mr. Ash, who like the other entrants paid \$20 to spend two days trying to solve seven puzzles.

"But after two days here, I've been humbled," he said, laughing. To be tough enough for a tournament, Mr. Newman said, a puzzle-solver needs the obvious skills: a strong vocabulary, a penchant for trivia and a broad knowledge of current events.

"As you're filling in the answer," Mr. Newman said, "your eyes must be scanning the next question."

That was evident in Sunday's



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson

Jackson Urges Blacks to Reassess Their Loyalty to Democratic Party

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, saying that Democratic Party leaders are trying to attract white male voters by "proving they can be tough on blacks," has advised blacks to reassess their loyalty to the party.

Mr. Jackson said Sunday that Democratic leaders, rebuilding after President Ronald Reagan's landslide election victory over Walter F. Mondale, are engaging in "self-deception" by failing to understand the reasons for their defeat and failing to recognize that blacks, the young, women, Hispanics, Asians and the poor are the future of the party.

The black leader had harsh words for party leaders, including its new chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., who he said "inherited Mondale's legacy."

"He won on the muscle of organized labor," Mr. Jackson said. He said Mr. Kirk's election was without support from New York, California, the southern states or blacks and is a continuation of the Mondale-labor coalition that lost the election.

He also made it clear that he will not recognize the election of Roland W. Burris, the black Illinois state comptroller who defeated the mayor of Gary, Indiana, Richard G. Hatcher, for the vice chairmanship. Mr. Hatcher was the choice of the party's black caucus and was four other foundations.

The association cited numerous causes of "unhappy disarray" in undergraduate curriculums, including an unwillingness of faculty members to uphold academic standards in the face of student demands.

"Today's student populations are less well-prepared, more vocationally oriented and apparently more materialistic than their immediate predecessors," the study declared.

Another factor, it continued, is the academic "value system" that "pays little emphasis on good teaching, counseling of students, and working with secondary schools." The report said that most young faculty members entered the classroom having had no formal instruction in how to teach, and they soon learned that "research, not teaching, pays off."

The failure of college curriculums to keep pace with scientific and technological change, it continued, means that "we have become a people unable to compete

in a national wave against fair treatment for blacks.

"The climate in the country is cold for black people," Mr. Jackson said. "It amounts to a cultural conspiracy."

"People are starting to look at blacks like maybe something is wrong with these people," he continued.

"There is nothing wrong with blacks demanding a humane foreign policy or sensible defense spending or protesting budget cuts that leave them unprotected or asking for a good education. We will not back down."

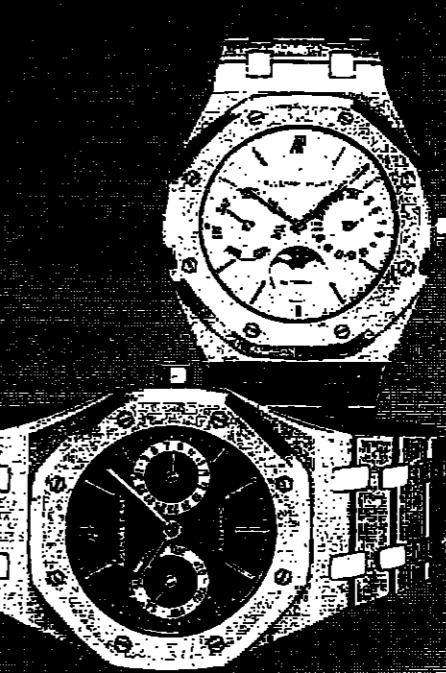
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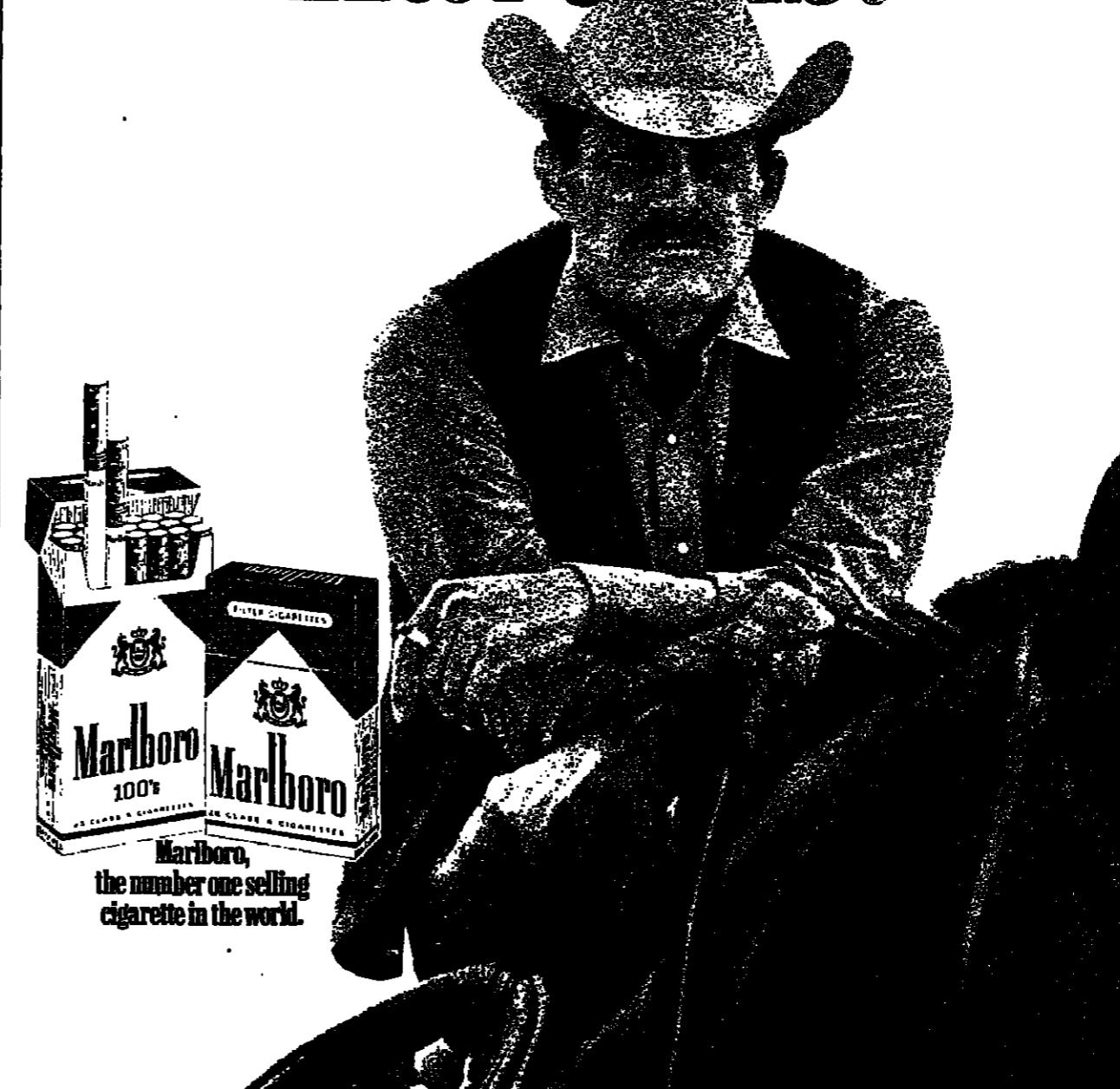
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Kim Remains Under House Arrest; Some U.S. Supporters Leave Seoul

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Some of the Americans who accompanied the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung home from exile left Seoul on Monday without an apology from the South Korean government over a scuffle with police at Seoul's airport last week.

Their departure came as South Koreans prepared to elect a new National Assembly on Tuesday, following a 20-day campaign in which opposition candidates reportedly have invoked Mr. Kim's re-

name.

Mr. Kim spent another day confined to his house by police Monday. In a telephone interview, he said he was waiting for the government to respond to his request Sunday to lift the house arrest on the ground that it was illegal.

Mr. Kim said that he did not feel his situation had been changed by the departure of the Americans. "I must manage my problems by myself," he said.

Representative Edward F. Feighan, Democrat of Ohio and one of Mr. Kim's American supporters, met Monday morning with the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Richard L. Walker, to discuss the group's three days in Seoul.

Mr. Walker said Sunday that the Americans may have deliberately provoked the scuffle with police by refusing to separate from Mr. Kim as they had earlier agreed. Group members denied that and accused Mr. Walker of failing to perform his duties following the incident.

But other South Korean government spokesmen have denied that there had been brutality. They blamed the incident on the conduct of Mr. Kim and his U.S. entourage to follow police directions.

Government officials prepared ballot boxes Monday for elections to select a new National Assembly of 276 members. It has been predicted here that 75 percent of South Korea's 24 million eligible voters would go to the polls.

Group Appeals to Reagan

The congressmen, Mr. White and others in the American group asked President Ronald Reagan on Sunday to postpone a planned U.S.-South Korean summit meeting. The Associated Press reported from Seoul.

Administration officials in Washington said the incident would not cause Mr. Reagan to cancel his invitation to President Chun Doo Hwan to visit Washington in April.

Members of the group said they were assaulted by South Korean

security police at Kimpo International Airport when they arrived Friday and had pressed for an apology from the South Korean government.

Mr. Walker has lodged an official written protest with the Foreign Ministry in Seoul. An embassy spokesman said that the government has said it was investigating the incident and would respond to Mr. Walker's note.

But other South Korean government spokesmen have denied that there had been brutality. They blamed the incident on the conduct of Mr. Kim and his U.S. entourage to follow police directions.

Government officials prepared

250 Reported Abducted From Ethiopian Camp

United Press International

GENEVA — The International Committee of the Red Cross reported Monday that armed men kidnapped about 250 people last Tuesday from a relief center in the northern Ethiopian province of Tigray.

Relief activity had to be suspended for that day after "armed elements" stopped the distribution of supplies and took away about 250 men from the camp, a Red Cross statement said. It was not clear, the statement said, whether the intruders were rebels or government forces.

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Mozambique's Struggle: Now It's for Survival

Drought, War Push Maputo to Suspend Socialist Crusade and Seek Western Aid

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

MAPUTO, Mozambique — It has been 10 years since the Portuguese colonists who clung to this long, narrow Indian Ocean coastline for five centuries left and revolutionaries who had spent a decade in the bush took power, launching a crusade to create Marxism's "new man" in Africa.

The sign greeting arrivals at Maputo's airport still reads, "Welcome to Mozambique: A Liberated Zone of Humanity." But the search for the "new man" and the socialist ideal he embodied has been suspended, if not scrapped, as Mozambique struggles to survive.

Ten years of war, misguided policies, cruel weather and hostile neighbors have combined to smother dreams and render ideology an unaffordable luxury.

The country is locked in a civil war with the well-equipped and often well-trained rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance, whose lifelines extend abroad. Drought has helped destroy Mozambique's farms, killed 100,000 of its peasants and displaced hundreds of thousands of others.

This once-beautiful seaport capital has become a city of empty shelves, worthless currency and deserted cafes, where people line up for hours for a rationed quantity of life's bare essentials. Even among the intellectuals who once celebrated Mozambique's revolution as the birth of a new age, there is a growing sense of pessimism and disillusion, fueled by the daily grind of shortages, electric power cuts and the search for enough to eat.

Still, although wounded, Mozambique still has life. Its leaders are pursuing the road to pragmatism with the same fervor that once infused their search for the classless society.

In the past year, Mozambique has signed a nonaggression pact with neighboring South Africa, its former implacable foe; promoted "privatization" in its farms and factories; joined the World Bank; submitted its books to the International Monetary Fund, and allowed Western relief agencies to play an increasing role in its emergency aid programs in drought-stricken areas.

In return, Western bankers have rescheduled \$300 million in debt payments, and Western nations, led by the United States, have increased contributions of food and other aid dramatically.

The gamble has yet to pay off. In the past year there has been further deterioration of security and a decline in the economy.

When 200,000 Portuguese colonists fled Mozambique in 1975, they took their money, possessions and expertise. What they could not carry, they destroyed. Industrial equipment was sabotaged; telephones ripped out, tractors driven into the sea, light bulbs smashed. They left behind 12 university graduates in a nation of more than 10 million people.

Faced with this barren inheritance, the leaders of Frelimo, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, embarked on a vast project to create a modern industrial

economy where only a feudal brand of colonialism had existed.

They built hundreds of schools and clinics. They tried to take economic shortcuts, using an Eastern European blueprint: large state-run factories and farms operated on production schedules dictated by a centralized authority. But in Mozambique, with its acute lack of trained managers and adequate resources, this approach failed.

Industrial production, which had collapsed during the last two years of the independence war, began a slow climb back the years up to 1981. But then, damaged by war and world recession, it fell 4 percent in one year.

The most negative impact of state control occurred in the countryside, where 85 percent of Mozambique's population lives. Forced movement into villages tore many from their land. State-run farms soaked up virtually all government investment in agriculture.

Food prices were kept artificially low, providing a disincentive to farmers to produce. Those who did found that the money they were paid was worthless and that there was nothing to buy in traders' shops taken over by the state.

Food began to disappear. Some of it went across porous borders to more profitable markets, some went into the growing domestic black market, and some was left to rot on the ground. Growth in official food production, which had increased during the late 1970s but not enough to match population growth, fell between 1981 and 1983.

The collapse of the rural economy left the country vulnerable to drought and provided fertile ground among disaffected peasants for the growth of the Mozambique National Resistance, founded by the former Rhodesian intelligence service and later adopted by South African military intelligence.

The result of all these elements is visible in northwestern Tete province, scene of starvation last year. Farmers in the province's northern Angonia area were producing food surpluses even while their neighbors south of the Zambezi river were dying of hunger. But the food went to nearby Malawi because rebels had choked off the roads leading to the south, and also because farmers got better prices and were able to barter for consumer goods there.

Against bread lines and shortages, Western economic ideas are beginning to make an impact inside Mozambique. Americans and Europeans are searching for oil and natural gas off the coast.

How long can Mozambique survive? Part of the answer lies with President Samora M. Machel. Trim, purposeful, charismatic and endlessly optimistic, he in many ways personifies the spirit of Mozambique.

A farmer's son, Mr. Machel led Frelimo in its 10-year bush war, and he then set the country firmly on the socialist road. But he is no ideologue. The opening to the West and the signing of the Nkomati Accord with South Africa were his initiatives. If they fail, the failure will be his.



Membership in Unions Drops to 18.8% in U.S.

By Peter Perl
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Union membership declined from 23 percent of the U.S. work force in 1980 to 18.8 percent in 1984, the lowest level in recent years, according to a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The study documents the decline in union membership brought on by automation, by huge layoffs in heavily unionized industries such as automobile and steel, by the increasing success of employers' anti-union efforts, and by the sharp growth in service industries that unions have had little success in organizing, according to labor experts.

While losing members through plant closings and layoffs, unions have been largely unsuccessful in organizing many of the new, smaller enterprises in health care, high technology and education.

Although the wages of union members are about 33 percent higher than those of other workers, according to the survey, the loss of membership has also meant shrinking treasures. This has left unions unable to devote more money to organizing drives, which have become increasingly expensive as employers have thwarted unions.

"There's no surprise in these statistics," said an AFL-CIO labor economist, John Zalusky. "If there's any surprise at all, it's that we were afraid the figures had fallen even further."

The AFL-CIO, a federation of 96 labor groups, has about 13.5 million members but does not keep data on membership of other unions.

The most surprising finding was that union membership declined although the economy has created five million new service-sector jobs since 1980, a Bureau of Labor Statistics economist said.

The data, based on a monthly survey of 60,000 households, is the first bureau estimate of union membership made since 1980, when it suspended its count of union members to save money in the first year of the Reagan administration.

Mr. Zalusky said that the AFL-CIO thought that the data was misleading on the percentage of the work force belonging to unions because many workers are self-employed, unemployed or are supervi-

sors ineligible to join unions. The AFL-CIO's data is based on the "organizable" work force, which the federation estimates is 26 percent unionized.

The study showed a decline in union membership of 2.7 million people. The number of union members dropped from 20.1 million to 17.4 million since 1980, according to the study, a loss of 13 percent, while the civilian work force expanded almost 5 percent. Although membership was pegged at 17.4 million, union contracts covered 19.9 million workers.

Union membership among non-agricultural workers reached a high of 35 percent in 1945.

The household survey showed that the median weekly wage for nonunion workers was \$303; for union workers it was 33 percent higher, \$405. In 1983, the median union wage was 35 percent higher than that of other workers.

The wage advantage of union membership varied markedly, however, for women and minorities. Unionized women earned a median weekly wage of \$326 compared with \$251 for nonunion women. Black union members earned \$357 while other blacks earned \$236. Hispanic union members earned \$351 compared with \$238 for nonunion workers.

The steepest decline in union membership came in the goods-producing sector of the work force, which was 30 percent unionized in 1980 but slipped to 24 percent in 1984. The service sector, which was 13.5 percent unionized, declined to 10.5 percent.

Only the public sector remained relatively stable in union membership during the five-year period, declining from 35.9 percent to 35.7 percent.

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West Germany Tunes In to Cable TV

End of State Monopoly Causes Debate on Channels' Political, Cultural Impact

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

HAMBURG — Consolidating his grasp on the German nation, Hitler revolutionized politics through his discovery of the power of the spoken voice carried by radio.

In no little measure because of Hitler's exploitation of the airwaves, the tone of voice on radio and television in postwar West Germany is self-consciously calm, flat and unemotional. The country's two big semi-autonomous public television stations are earnestly didactic, highbrow and dull.

But in January, opening to the strains of Dvorak's "New World" symphony, a privately owned radio and television station broke West Germany's public television monopoly.

Its offerings include an announce-

er who reads the news with a black cat on his lap, "The Wall," "Love Boat" and a thick diet of U.S. and Italian films.

Conservatives had the advent of private television as a West German communications revolution that will weaken the sway of public television's left-leaning correspondents and commentators and create lively alternatives to the soporific, bookish diet now beamed to the nation.

In the opposition Social Democratic and Green parties, voices warn of the spread of an Americanized "mass-idiot culture," and of a political coup by rightist publishers.

Although West German legislators have tried to insulate television from overt bias, it remains intensely political. "Media politics are power politics," said Dieter Weirich, a member of the Bundestag who is the governing Christian Democrats' expert on radio and television.

Cable television has come late to West Germany because of the opposition of the left-of-center Social Democrats, who were toppled from office in late 1982. The Social Democrats felt comfortable with their light rein over public television, and Helmut Schmidt, who detractors saw as a haughty intellectual chancellor, warned that private television posed dangers "far more acute than nuclear energy."

One of the firmest promises of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition was to bring West German television into the cable age. Mr. Kohl's minister of posts and telecommunications, Christian Schwarz-Schilling, staked his reputation on a costly crash program of wiring the country with broad-band copper cable, which some experts say will soon be obsolete.

Mr. Schwarz-Schilling's enthusiasm has collided with a formidable obstacle: West German federalism.

by the Greens, who oppose the cable, is a last-ditch battle likely.

"We made the mistake of simply saying 'no,'" said Peter Paterna, the Social Democrats' press expert and a deputy from Hamburg, looking back on the last decade. "If we had been more forthcoming, we might have been able to put our imprint on the overall national pattern."

The advent of private television has spawned a gold-rush atmosphere among West Germany's newspaper and magazine publishers, who fear that advertising revenue will slip out of their control.

"Nobody sees profits in sight, but everybody thinks it's going to be a gold mine," said Bruno Des-

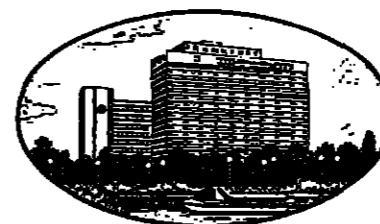
champs, a publisher of the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, which now produces a weekly feature and current events show for SAT-1, the pioneer private channel that opened Jan. 1.

The giant Axel Springer publishing concern owns 35 percent of SAT-1 and has put out the word that it will be happy to buy the shares of any dropouts from the enterprise.

The prospect that Mr. Springer, an anti-Communist rightist, might end up controlling SAT-1 is a nightmare for the Social Democrats. But Mr. Springer's representatives on SAT-1's centerpiece news program, "Blick," have stayed in the background.

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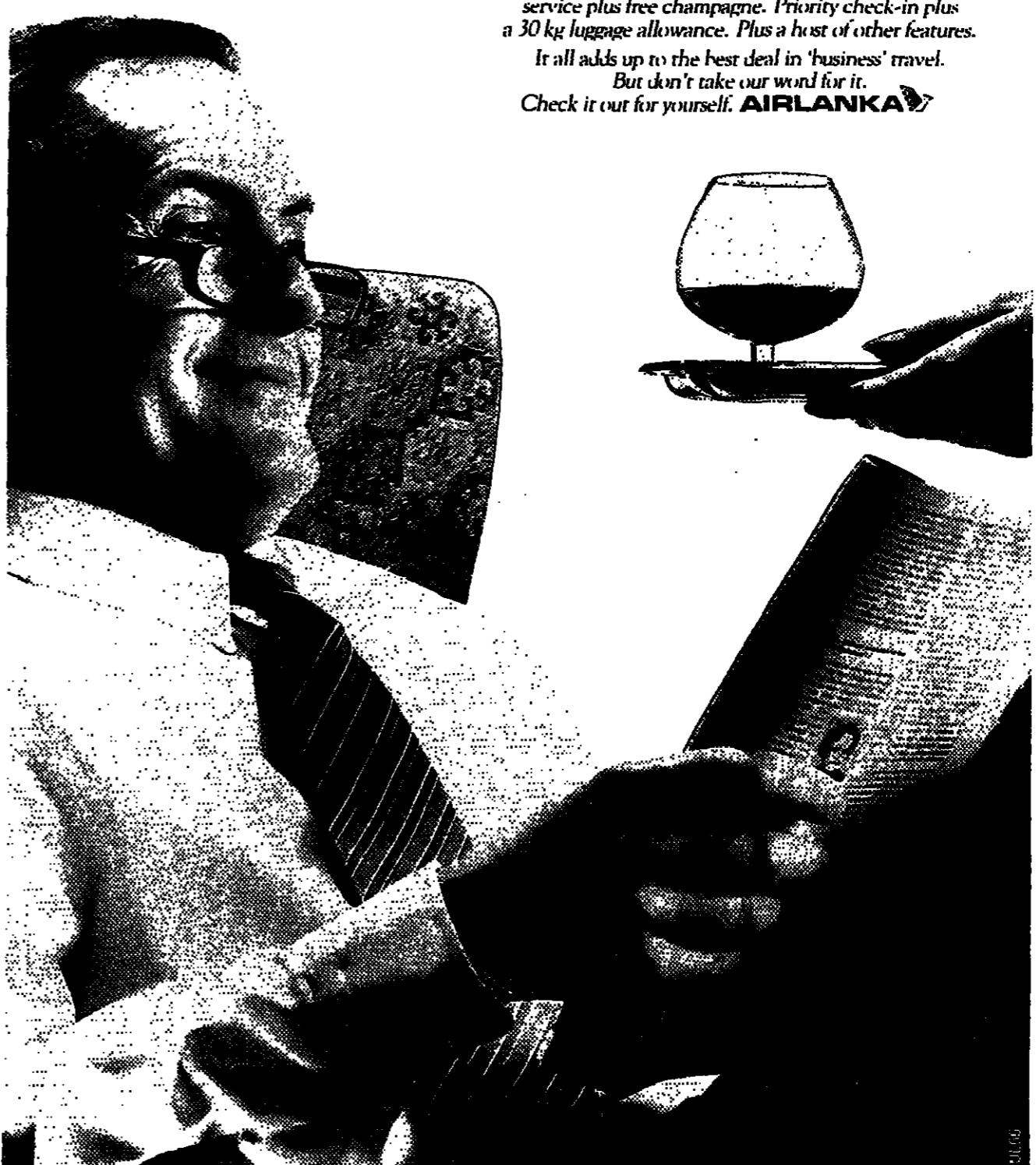
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Seoul Challenges Reagan

President Reagan had some stirring words to say about freedom in his State of the Union address last Wednesday, words that went well beyond his familiar commitment, which he repeated, to keep faith with those struggling in Afghanistan and Nicaragua "to defy Soviet-supported aggression." Declared the president: "Freedom is not the sole prerogative of a chosen few; it is the universal right of all God's children ... Our mission is to nourish and defend freedom and democracy and to communicate these ideals everywhere we can."

At this moment when the Reagan administration is rededicating itself to this goal, it is sobering to see the events that unfolded in South Korea in connection with the return of the opposition politician Kim Dae Jung. Americans have expended much blood and treasure to build freedom and democracy in Korea during the last 30-plus years. Yet what has been on view in Seoul in recent days is a stark picture of a police-rus society that uses force and deception to keep an opposition figure from taking up an orderly and peaceful role in the public life of his country.

In addition, Americans accompanying Mr. Kim were evidently on official orders physically abused — an action for which their political tactics provided not the slightest justification. The U.S. Embassy, which thought it had worked out footroot arrangements for a role of its own in the return proceedings, found itself helpless on the outside, duped by

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Communists in the Cold

The French Communist Party's demagogic of the Socialists and its abandonment of the union of the left are acts of desperation. The party feared being eaten alive. It understands perfectly clearly that its alliance with the Socialists was its only hope of power. But after three years in a subordinate role in a government run by the Socialists, the Communists dropped out last summer. At its congress last week it went further and denounced the whole concept of the alliance. With that, it consigned itself to a future of perpetual opposition. Inflexible in doctrine and psychology, the party knew no other way to survive.

In the 1970s, the Socialists substantially increased their strength while the Communists remained at one-fifth of the French vote. Then in the 1980s the Communists following began to decline. The most recent demonstration was the election of the European Parliament last June, in which they got 11 percent of the vote. That apparently was the final blow, the culmination of a long history of disputes and irritations, that led the Communists to give up their four seats in a cabinet dominated by Socialists. They had good reason to think that if they stayed they would shortly be a barely visible appendage to a Socialist Party that, the polls suggest, is going to have a difficult time in next year's elections. The Communists want to de-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fickle Help to Jamaicans

Even very young Jamaicans can remember the bad old days of 1980. The nation was ripe with violence and at times seemed to be on the verge of complete civil disorder. By comparison, the disturbances last month, after the government raised fuel prices 20 percent, seemed mild, even if seven lives were lost and Kingston was essentially shut down for two days. Unfortunately, much more threatens to shut down. Prime Minister Edward Seaga said last week that daily earnings from tourism had been halved since the disturbances on Jan. 15 and 16. Another round of unrest, he said, and "we can write off the tourist industry."

Now a spokesman says that the prime minister spoke too soon, that losses were not so severe and that a strong recovery is under way. That is a result to cheer for, since only a revival of tourism can ensure a revival of Jamaica.

The events of the last month demonstrate the fragility of the economic recovery that Mr. Seaga is trying to engineer. Tourism, one of the

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Thai-Vietnamese Shoot-Out?

What makes the current [Vietnamese] offensive particularly disturbing is the apparent determination of Hanoi to finally wipe out the three major Khmer rebel groups. A clear indication of this objective is Vietnam's unprecedented use of heavy armor, helicopter gunships and jet fighters, which in previous drives

— The Times Journal (Manila).

FROM OUR FEB. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Surgery for Child Delinquents

NEW YORK — Confirmation that Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt's visits to the Children's Court were to make observations preliminary to establishing a place where juvenile delinquents showing criminal tendencies may be examined came [on Jan. 31] from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. An agreement was reached between Mr. John D. Lindsey, president of the society, Judge Deniel of the Children's Court, and Dr. M.G. Schlapp, of the Cornell University Medical School. Part of the society's announcement follows: "The number of cases calling for operations probably will not be large, but, as has often been proved in the Children's Court, a child suffering from swollen thyroid glands, adrenals or other growths has not been mentally responsible for his presence in the court."

1935: Treasury Averted Dollar Crisis

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. disclosed [on Feb. 11] that a foreign exchange crisis had been averted within the past month through the use of the two-billion-dollar stabilization fund, but he gave assurance to business that the dollar had been held at the desired level and said the country could proceed with its business with the assurance there would be no fluctuation. He revealed that, for the first time since the fund came into existence about a year ago, it had been used to purchase foreign currency against dollars on January 14, the date that the dollar started to rise on foreign exchanges and reached the highest point against gold-backed currencies it has attained since revaluation. Up to that date the fund had been used solely to purchase gold and silver in the world markets.

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'Main Street' Celebrates Sinclair Lewis's Birthday

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

SAUK CENTRE, Minnesota — Phyllis Olson played the piano. Kathy Lieser baked a cake. Joe Kiselewicki couldn't make it because of a bad cold. But Mary Hanson came out, even with all the sidewalk ice. The postmaster was there, and Jeanine Wolbeck. And Al Tingley and Dave Jacobson seemed to get along for once.

At one point everybody in the hotel here sang "Happy Birthday" to Harry Lewis, who wasn't there. Lewis, Red to his friends, is better known to the world as Sinclair Lewis, the writer. And Sauk Centre is better known as Gopher Prairie, the not really fictional setting of Lewis's most famous novel, "Main Street," written in 1920.

Harry Sinclair Lewis, who died in 1951 at the age of 65 and had his ashes sent back home, was not the first Middle Western youth to forsake his small town for the bright lights of the big city. Nor, according to a number of older parents here, was he anywhere near the last.

But Harry, or Hal, as he is mostly remembered in this place where no one is called Mister, was the first American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1930.

To some here, he might have seemed to be putting on airs, using his middle name and all, marrying and divorcing two times, turning down the Pulitzer Prize in a suit. And for a while a lot of the old-timers, who have died since, resent his biting portrayal of American small-town, middle-class life, especially if they ever got around to reading the books and saw parts of themselves in "Main Street" and other best sellers like "Babbitt," "Elmer Gantry" and "Arrowsmith."

But in the past week a goodly number of Sauk Centre's 3,370 residents turned out for a flurry of affairs to mark the 100th birthday of the most famous person ever to leave here. "If Red was here," said Al Tingley, handing out cake in his old hotel, the Palmer House, "he'd write about this. Red's roots are here."

The fifth-graders had colored paper place mats for Thursday night's birthday dinner. Sauk Centre's girls had entered a Sinclair Lewis cake-baking contest (Patty Neal won). Mary Hanson was busy showing people through the restored Lewis home across the street from her place.

Birthday signs were all over, and books about Red by local people. Also Sinclair Lewis centennial T-shirts, mugs, crystal bells and base ball caps. And even a new 14-cent Sinclair Lewis postage stamp, although its first use had to be postponed until next month because of the printing crush for the new 22-cent stamp.

Joyce Lyng was so busy out at the Lewis visitors' center by 1:30

DOONESBURY



that she forgot Friday was the fourth anniversary of her husband's death. According to the schedule, the center is open from 10 A.M. until 2 P.M. weekdays. But Mrs. Lyng regularly stays until 4:30 in case someone stops by and wants to learn about Sinclair Lewis and chat with her. "I live alone," she explained.

Her four children have all left Sauk Centre for lives elsewhere as a dentist, a teacher, a nurse and a student. So Mrs. Lyng concentrates her attention on the deceased author whose precise descriptions of small-town stereotypes formed a harsh but best-selling mirror on American society. "Look at those eyes of his," she observed. "He was a lonely guy. No wonder he was a writer."

"He deserves more attention than he gets now," said Professor Michael Connaughton, who ran a Lewis conference at nearby St. Cloud State University. "His examination of change in women's roles and society's eagerness to conform are very timely today."

The author's literary standing has dwindled somewhat. He is seen now as less of a stylistic experimenter and more of a realistic chronicler. "He was an American Dickens," said Connaughton. "Sinclair Lewis's pop was very deep but a fairly small one."

Locally, Lewis books do not excite students in the video generation. "They are turned off by the thin plots," said Mary K. Mayer, a who has taught about the books in high school for many years. "They don't have TV plots and action so the kids get bored."

Sometimes the books are not even taught here. "Sinclair Lewis lives on in a group of people for whom he is a very real and a very living person," she said. "But for most people in town, Sinclair Lewis is from the past as part of our tourist attraction."

She thought, too, that the town — any small Middle Western town, really — had changed over the years. They still retain a sense of comprehensible community, with all its joys and pettiness, too, she said. But the isolation and provincialism of the early 1900s, when a dictatorial father and teasing schoolmates mercilessly chided an awkward Red Lewis, has dissolved in the glare of technology. Sauk Centre's 72-page telephone book, for example, has only 19 pages of numbers; the rest are instructions and advertisements.

Residents are but a two-hour drive from the attractions of Minneapolis-St. Paul, or just a flick of the wrist away from the world. Indeed, Thursday night, as Leon Schmitz and Denny Krick scooped sour cream on their baked potatoes, they watched news of terrorism half a world away and discussed Lebanon briefly.

Then when the state news came on the big screen in the hotel, they turned up the volume for the filmed interviews of themselves that were transmitted to the Twin Cities from a truck outside the front door.

Denny Krick thought nothing of that. He owns the Audio Hut and has sold 30 television satellite dishes recently to farm families, mostly elderly, who can now tune in 106 channels from Central America to the North Pole. A nearby school uses a Mexico City channel for Spanish practice.

After dinner, everyone adjourned to City Hall for the Lewis bust unveiling, the cake-baking prizes, a talk by Postmaster Gary Hjermstad on commemorative stamps, Ida Compton's reminiscences on her friend Red and announcement of a \$1,000 short story writing contest by the Sinclair Lewis Foundation.

As a result of the evening gathering, business was off a little at the Main Street theater showing "Pinocchio" at 7:30 and "The Terminator" at 9:30. All the stores on the main street were closed — Evelyn's Beauty Salon, Strauss Clothing, Al's Barber Shop and Waldoch's Jewelry, which doesn't need to empty its display windows each night.

On the edge of town at the end of Sinclair Lewis Avenue, a full moon



Sinclair Lewis

shone on the frozen, white landscape. The Greenwood Cemetery gates were partly closed. And a dry snow covered all the graves.

On the third row in, the sixth grave from the road was a little headstone laid flush with the hard

ground. The simple stone had been covered with snow, too, until that morning. But the television crews brushed it off to get a better picture to send to the world on the satellite from the big truck parked on the original Main Street.

The Home as a 'Theater of Hospitality'

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — I have at home a new book that is shaping up as the enemy of sociability. It is not that it preaches rudeness or parsimony, or the use of horses fat in toasted sandwiches. If anything, it speaks up for flawless housekeeping and an atmosphere of nonstop happiness. But what happens is this. People come into the house, they see this book on the table, they open it at the first of its 408 heavily illustrated pages, and for the rest of the day neither meat, nor drink nor sensational news can reclaim their attention. They are lost to us, the way Lewis Carroll's Alice was lost when she stepped through the looking-glass.

The book is "Authentic Decor: The Domestic Interior 1620-1920." Its author is Peter Thornton, who is in his 20th year as keeper of the Victoria and Albert Museum's Department of Furniture and Woodwork. If that suggests to you a life spent authenticating deep-buttoned sofas, on the one hand, and single-handedly fighting the deathwatch beetle, on the other, your vision of Thornton is correct, but incomplete. He does indeed know all that there is to know about valance and firedog, daybed and dado. But he is above all a student of the human comedy who knows that every interior is a portrait of its owner — and a more truthful one, as often as not, than is usually set down either on canvas or in print.

Published in the United States by Viking at \$125 and in Britain by Weidenfeld and Nicolson at £50, this book is not cheap. But with its 532 precisely annotated illustrations, most of which are in color, it is not expensive, either. It is the result of many years of research in England, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy and the Scandinavian countries. Thornton has been everywhere, looked at everything and talked to everyone. Among the artists represented, some are in the standard histories of art — the French 17th-century painter Simon Vouet, for instance,

what Sir Henry Wotton wrote in 1624 in his "Elements of Architecture." (Thornton uses the passage as the epigraph.) Every's man-house, Wotton said, was "the theater of his hospitality, the seat of self-fruition, the comfortablest part of his own life, the noblest of his son's inheritance, a kind of private principedom, and an epitome of the whole world." Thornton makes that point in relation to a Philadelphia bishop, a field-marshall living in retirement in Silesia, the diarist Samuel Pepys in his library in London, a Parisian drawing-room in which society was all the rage in the 1690s, a "ruin room" designed by the painter J. L. Clerisseau in Rome in the 1760s, a naval drawing office in Copenhagen, the house of a customs official in Hamlet's Elsinore, a linen cupboard in Danzig, the house of Edith Wharton's mother in late 19th-century New York, and the apparition of Viennese "modern style" in Bucharest in 1913.

But this is not "an art book," in which the quality of painting and drawing is paramount. Fundamentally it is a record, a documentation, a history, in which amateur artists, careful journeymen and tradesmen on the make all have something to contribute. In the illustrations, Thornton's consistently amusing and instructive text, there is set before us a world in which people had time to live, and space to live in, and the opportunity to express themselves completely in their houses.

Some of the interiors had all the luxury that money could buy. The interiors of Lancut, the former country palace of the Lubomirski family in Poland, are not pretentious, but they speak for private fortunes on a scale that would be very hard to parallel today. The same is true of the Stroganoff palace in St. Petersburg as it is shown in this book. (The year was 1793.) Likewise the picture gallery in the castle in Prague in 1702 has an undeniably imperial look.

But this is not primarily a book about the rich and the grand. Some of those who were both rich and grand are, in fact, shown very much in their old-shot moments. Queen Victoria was never exactly in flight from her creditors, but when she went to Scotland in the days of her brief and blissful marriage she lived no better than many thousands of her subjects — and less well, quite certainly, than many of the prosperous tradespeople and minor officials whose interiors find a place in "Authentic Decor."

Among the plates are many that bear out

City dwellers who live in tortured spaces and have to contend with maintenance that doesn't maintain and facilities that rarely facilitate may well be fascinated, as they invariably are, by this book. For what is it if not a time machine that makes every local stop and never makes us wish that it would go faster! And somewhere along the line we are likely to decide that in the matter of the space in which perhaps half of our life is spent, history has not treated us right and Wotton's "theater of hospitality" has gone dark.

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Sweden	S. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	102

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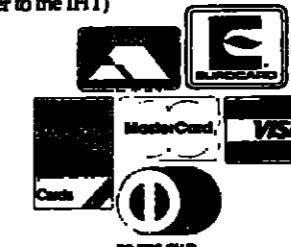
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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close
Unocal	16700	50	48	-1/2	47 1/2
IBM	25720	124	122	-1/2	122 1/2
Eastman	20165	72	69	-1/2	69 1/2
Philip Morris	18904	72	69	-1/2	69 1/2
K-mart	14215	37	36	-1/2	36 1/2
General Mills	11795	47	46	-1/2	46 1/2
National	8249	234	230	-1/2	230 1/2
Rockwell	8249	234	230	-1/2	230 1/2
General	8272	234	230	-1/2	230 1/2
Exxon	7516	346	342	-1/2	342 1/2
Chrysler	7516	346	342	-1/2	342 1/2

Dow Jones Averages						
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	
Indus.	1287.39	1291.24	1286.64	1276.16	-11.81	1276.16
Trans.	603.97	612.59	611.81	611.24	-8.82	611.24
Util.	121.44	121.27	121.54	120.35	-1.19	120.35
Finance	113.23	113.58	113.52	113.23	-1.00	113.23
Composite	524.53	524.54	521.11	519.59	-1.59	519.59

NYSE Index						
Previous	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	
Composite	105.46	105.15	105.39	104.35	-1.00	104.35
Industrials	121.44	121.27	121.54	120.35	-1.19	120.35
Transportation	113.23	113.58	113.52	113.23	-1.00	113.23
Utilities	113.23	113.58	113.52	113.23	-1.00	113.23
Finance	113.23	113.58	113.52	113.23	-1.00	113.23

Morning's NYSE Closing					
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	25	25	25	25	-
Declined	24	24	24	24	-
Unchanged	24	24	24	24	-
Total	87	87	87	87	-
New Highs	77	77	77	77	-
New Lows	77	77	77	77	-

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	25	25	25	25	-
Declined	24	24	24	24	-
Unchanged	24	24	24	24	-
Total	87	87	87	87	-
New Highs	77	77	77	77	-
New Lows	77	77	77	77	-

NASDAQ Index					
Week	Year	Class	Next	Age	Chg.
Composite	229.43	229.43	229.43	229.43	-1.14
Industrials	212.43	212.43	212.43	212.43	-1.14
Transportation	211.79	211.79	211.79	211.79	-1.14
Finance	202.50	202.50	202.50	202.50	-1.14
Insurance	202.09	202.09	202.09	202.09	-1.14
Utilities	202.14	202.14	202.14	202.14	-1.14
Banks	202.14	202.14	202.14	202.14	-1.14
Tobacco	202.47	202.47	202.47	202.47	-1.14

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	
Dow	9129	299	299	299	-1/2	299
Donaldson	9129	299	299	299	-1/2	299
TIE	3299	10	10	10	-1/2	10
Imc	2890	299	299	299	-1/2	299
Ultimate	2124	179	179	179	-1/2	179
Worrell	2124	179	179	179	-1/2	179
Arco	1774	156	156	156	-1/2	156
Orbital	1774	156	156	156	-1/2	156
Crysto	1774	156	156	156	-1/2	156
Kaypr	1402	116	116	116	-1/2	116

Market Hit By Profit-Taking

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were sharply lower in active trading late Monday as profit-takers moved in after five weeks of gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 15.24 to 1,274.73 an hour before the close. The Dow gained 12.25 last week.

Declines led advances by a 2-1 ratio. The five-

biggest losers were: Unocal, 14%; IBM, 12%; AT&T, 10%; Alcoa, 9%; and Philip Morris, 8%.

Unocal was near the top of the active list and higher. The stock has fluctuated in recent weeks with gains coming on takeover rumors.

IBM was sharply lower on heavy volume. Some Wall Street analysts said they were looking for first-quarter results to be about even with the 1984 first quarter.

Eastman Kodak was sharply lower at midday after reporting fourth-quarter net of \$1.32 per share, 70 cents in the like period a year earlier. The company said earnings will not grow as fast in 1985.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler all lost ground. A newspaper article said some analysts believe it is possible that import restrictions on Japanese cars, due to expire March 31, could be relaxed. Also, a Federal agency has urged GM to recall about 1.8 million cars to check for brake problems.

Oil issues declined, with Exxon, Mobil, Phillips, Sun Co. and Texaco all lower at midday.

Rockwell International was off a fraction on heavy volume. The company announced an agreement for its printing presses to be manufactured and distributed in China. A block of 300,000 Rockwell shares crossed the tape at 35¢.

U.S. Gypsum and National Gypsum were lower at midsession. A magazine article discussed legal problems the companies might face because of asbestos building products.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1985**FUTURES AND OPTIONS****Mocatta's New Instrument: Option on an Option-Option**By H.J. MAIDENBERG
New York Times Service

THESE are options on futures, options that are settled in cash when they expire, but will options on options be the next wave of financial products to confuse traders and brokers?

Perhaps, according to Terry Mayer, marketing director of Mocatta Corp., the financial-services arm of the big precious-metals trading house. "We have already handled \$1 billion of options on Ginnie Mae options in the past 12 months," he noted, "so perhaps there is also a market for options on all kinds of other financial options."

An option, of course, is a unilateral contract that affords the buyer the right, without any obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) the underlying commodity or financial instrument at a fixed price within a specified period of time. The option's cost is called the premium.

But why the need for options on Ginnie Mae options, especially when the Chicago Board of Trade will soon be introducing an option on its Ginnie Mae futures?

"Because interest-rate volatility in recent years has played havoc with mortgage lenders, investors and those who package Ginnie Maes," said Melvin R. Mullin, manager of financial-instrument trading at Mocatta. "The same volatility has discouraged many in the industry from using futures for hedging exposure, a situation that is unlikely to change after the introduction of options on Ginnie Mae futures."

The reason, Mr. Mullin said, lies in the peculiar nature of the mortgage-packaging industry. What happens in this business is that mortgage lenders put together packages of mortgages in amounts from \$100,000 and up and exchange them for Government National Mortgage Association certificates. The resulting Ginnie Maes, which are fully backed by the government, are then sold to investors.

The result is that the banks that originate the mortgages need not hold them, although most continue to service, for a fee, the monthly payments made by homeowners. This makes the banks, which traditionally borrow short-term funds from depositors in order to make long-term loans, more willing to make mortgage loans, despite the uncertainty of interest rates.

WHEN the government sells these pools of mortgages to investors through brokers and other financial institutions, the funds received enable it to buy more mortgages from the banks.

"But it often takes months to package mortgages, which may carry various interest rates, at a time when the whole rate structure may be rising or falling," Mr. Mullin noted. "Many mortgage packagers try to avoid this problem by in effect buying put options from financial institutions who offer custom-tailored options in what has become a large informal market created for this purpose."

By buying a put, the packager can protect his mortgages against a drop in their value should interest rates rise. But the premium on these options can be expensive and eat into the slim profit margins of the packager, he continued, "particularly when the risk being insured does not materialize."

This is where Mocatta's "installment option" comes in. It offers packagers and others in the high-stakes mortgage industry an option to buy a Ginnie Mae option on an option "at a fraction

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 8)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Feb. 11, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DM.	Sw.	DK.	SEK.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.62	1.62	1.22	37.45	1.64	1.64	1.64	117.00
Brussels	1.6275	1.62	1.22	37.45	1.64	1.64	1.64	117.00
Frankfurt	1.6272	1.62	1.22	37.45	1.64	1.64	1.64	117.00
London (B)	1.606	1.62	1.22	37.45	1.64	1.64	1.64	117.00
Milan	2.0038	2.02	1.64	41.42	2.00	2.00	2.00	117.00
New York (C)	1.6047	1.62	1.22	37.45	1.64	1.64	1.64	117.00
Paris	1.6265	1.62	1.22	37.45	1.64	1.64	1.64	117.00
Tokyo Closed	2.7800	1.657	20.28	22.975	1.62	1.62	1.62	117.00
Zurich	1.6267	1.62	1.22	37.45	1.64	1.64	1.64	117.00
1 ECU	0.6167	0.6167	0.6167	0.6167	0.6167	0.6167	0.6167	0.6167
1 SDR	0.6244	0.6244	0.6244	0.6244	0.6244	0.6244	0.6244	0.6244

Dollar Values1 Sterling, 1.6220 Irish £
(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)

Units of 100 (a) Units of 1,000 (b) Units of 10,000

M.D.: not quoted; B.C.: Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan) (Milan); Chemical Bank (New York); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); IMF (SDR); Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (Algiers, Beirut, Bahrain). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Feb. 11

	1 mon.	2 mon.	3 mon.	4 mon.	1 year
1 mon.	8 1/2 - 9	8 1/2 - 9	9 - 9 1/2	9 1/2 - 10	10 - 10 1/2
2 mon.	8 1/2 - 9	8 1/2 - 9	9 - 9 1/2	9 1/2 - 10	10 - 10 1/2
3 mon.	8 1/2 - 9	8 1/2 - 9	9 - 9 1/2	9 1/2 - 10	10 - 10 1/2
4 mon.	8 1/2 - 9	8 1/2 - 9	9 - 9 1/2	9 1/2 - 10	10 - 10 1/2
1 year	8 1/2 - 9	8 1/2 - 9	9 - 9 1/2	9 1/2 - 10	10 - 10 1/2

Rates certificate to interbank cheques of \$1 million (minimum for equivalent).

Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Citibank (SDR).

Interest Rates

Asian Dollar Rates Feb. 11

	1 mon.	2 mon.	3 mon.	4 mon.	1 year
1 mon.	8 1/2 - 9	8 1/2 - 9	9 - 9 1/2	9 1/2 - 10	10 - 10 1/2
2 mon.	8 1/2 - 9	8 1/2 - 9	9 - 9 1/2	9 1/2 - 10	10 - 10 1/2
3 mon.	8 1/2 - 9	8 1/2 - 9	9 - 9 1/2	9 1/2 - 10	10 - 10 1/2
4 mon.	8 1/2 - 9	8 1/2 - 9	9 - 9 1/2	9 1/2 - 10	10 - 10 1/2
1 year	8 1/2 - 9	8 1/2 - 9	9 - 9 1/2	9 1/2 - 10	10 - 10 1/2

Source: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnaise, Lloyds Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

Key Money Rates

United States	Class	Prev.	Britain	Class	Prev.
Discount Rate	5	5	Bank Base Rate	14	14
Federal Funds	8 1/4	8 1/4	Call Money	14	14
Prime Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	Short-term Treasury Bills	12	12
Broker Lender Rate	9-10 1/2	9-10 1/2	Smooth Interbank	13 1/2	13 1/2
Commercial Paper, 30-60 days	9-10 1/2	9-10 1/2			
3-month Treasury Bills	8 1/2	8 1/2			
4-month Treasury Bills	8 1/2	8 1/2			
CDs 30-60 days	8 1/2	8 1/2			
CDs 6-89 days	8 1/2	8 1/2			

West Germany

Lombard Rate 4.00 4.00

Overnight Rate 4.10 4.10

One Month Interbank 4.25 4.25

3-month Interbank 4.45 4.45

6-month Interbank 4.65 4.65

Gold Prices

Source: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnaise, Lloyds Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

Markets Closed

Because of a partial bank holiday in the United States, there will be no foreign-exchange or government-bond trading Tuesday in New York. The Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed Monday for a holiday.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 3.

Page 9

Pickens Assails Phillips
Group Opposes Rights Offering

Reuters

AMARILLO, Texas — T. Boone Pickens' investment group, Mesa Partners, announced Monday that it opposes the rights offering that Phillips Petroleum Co. plans in an attempt to fight off hostile takeovers.

Mesa Partners, comprising affiliates of Mesa Petroleum Co. and of Wagner & Brown, ended its offer for Phillips stock late last year after the large oil company agreed to a recapitalization package that is scheduled to be voted on by shareholders Feb. 22. The rights offering was a response to a subsequent takeover bid, by the New York investor Carl C. Icahn.

Mr. Pickens, who is Mesa Petroleum's president, said the rights offering was designed to entrench existing Phillips management and to block the Icahn tender offer.

Mesa Partners regrets that Phillips' board has complicated the issues to be voted upon at the Feb. 22 special meeting by adopting a poison pill, which continues in effect if the shareholders do not approve the recapitalization plan. Mr. Icahn

Capital Corp. offered earlier this month to pay \$27.50 in cash and \$27.50 in subordinated notes for each Phillips share, the company's board said it would distribute note-purchase rights Feb. 18 entitling a Phillips shareholder to exchange one common share for a one-year note redeemable at \$62 a share and bearing 15 percent interest.

The rights could not be exercised, however, unless an outsider acquired 30 percent of Phillips' stock, nor if the 30-percent holder acquired the remaining shares for at least \$62 a share.

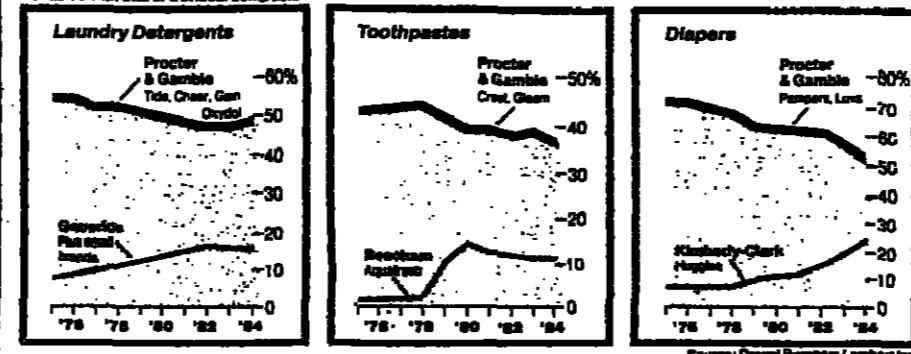
Following Phillips' announcement of the rights offering last week, Mr. Icahn withdrew his offer for all of Phillips' stock and said he would make a conditional offer of \$57 a share for 25 percent of the stock, which would bring Mr. Icahn's holding in Phillips to about 30 percent.

It is widely assumed that he is trying to test Phillips' so-called "poison pill" defense.

P&G is also promoting some of its older products.

Three Key Areas in Which a Master Marketer Has Stumbled

55-week average national market share for laundry detergents, toothpastes and disposable diapers. Procter & Gamble's share is contrasted with that of a critical competitor.

**Procter & Gamble: A Giant Wakes**
New Products, Tactics Are Praised by AnalystsBy Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

CINCINNATI — Procter & Gamble, it often resembles the long-slumbering giant of legend who wakes to discover the world has changed.

The 148-year-old consumer goods giant was first to market with a synthetic detergent (Tide), with a disposable diaper (Pampers), with a toothpaste approved by the American Dental Association (Crest). But a few years back, analysts say, the Colossus of Cincinnati became tired and flabby.

"In the past, Procter lived off cash cows like Tide and Pampers," said Robert W. Beck, an analyst with Chicago-based Rodman & Renshaw Inc. "People couldn't touch them because they had such market dominance. As a result, they lay back on their laurels. Eventually, Procter got blindsided in 100 different ways."

Competitors armed with fresh technologies and sophisticated marketing techniques began eating away at P&G's share of such lucrative markets as detergents and disposable diapers. To make matters worse, these markets, and others that P&G invented, have matured to the point where growth is barely perceptible.

P

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Dalgety Reports Profit Rose 6% in First Half

Reuters

LONDON — Dalgety PLC, reporting first-half pretax profit up 6 percent, said Monday that despite political and economic uncertainties, particularly with the European Community agricultural policy, it remained confident of a good year in fiscal 1985, which ends June 30.

The agriculture and lumber company said its earnings in the six months through Dec. 31 rose to £33.2 million (\$34 million), compared with £31.3 million in the corresponding half of the previous year, on sales of £2.03 billion, up 16 percent from the £1.75 billion in sales a year earlier.

The company reported trading profit of £67.9 million, up from £44.8 million a year earlier, including £24.9 million in Britain, against £24 million the previous year, and £10.1 million in Australia, almost

double from £5.6 million a year earlier.

The United States contributed £9.2 million, compared with £6.8 million, and Canada £3.7 million, down slightly from the year-earlier's £4.2 million.

New Zealand, which in the first half of the previous year accounted for £4.2 million, contributed nothing in the latest period after the sale of local interests, Dalgety said.

Stock-exchange dealers, saying the results were in line with market expectations, reported that Dalgety shares were trading late Monday at 485 pence, down 5 pence from late Friday.

Dalgety said that during the first half in Britain the milling division did well because of a recent investment program and favorable wheat prices.

The agriculture division matched last year's result and profits have begun moving upward again, Dalgety said.

The malt division operated in a depressed market with low margins, it said. Grocery products experienced increased demand, supported by brand and product development, the company said.

Dalgety said exports of technical products benefited from the strong U.S. dollar.

U.S. subsidiaries, such as Modern Maid Food Products Inc., Martin Brower Co. and Pig Improvement Co., also produced a material increase in profits, the company said.

Canadian lumber profits were adversely affected by static U.S. demand, while the strong Canadian dollar hampered exports to Europe, Dalgety said.

It said lumber markets showed some improvement toward the end of December with lower U.S. interest rates.

Dalgety's Canadian subsidiaries include Balfour Forest Products Ltd.

In Australia, Dalgety Farmers Ltd. was helped by favorable weather, while the benefits of recent rationalization measures continued to be felt, the company said.

AT&T to Offer Discount Plan on Long-Distance

Reuters

WASHINGTON — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Monday that it planned to offer a 15-percent discount on interstate long-distance calls for frequent callers in return for a \$25 monthly fee.

AT&T said the new plan, to be called AT&T Pro America, would prove especially AT&T's to customers with long-distance bills of \$167 a month or more.

An AT&T vice president, John Smart, said at a news conference that the new discount was aimed at what are estimated to be 1 million business customers using long distance 15 to 50 hours a month. The 15 percent discount would apply regardless of time of day or day of the week and would be in addition to normal discounts for evening, nighttime and weekend calls.

AT&T plans to file with the Federal Communications Commission for approval to begin the plan March 29. The increased usage of long-distance calls stimulated by the discount will make the plan profitable for AT&T, Mr. Smart said.

Brian Knox, a specialist in Scan-

AGA's Pretax Earnings Increased 23% in 1984

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — AGA AB's 1984 earnings before taxes rose 23 percent to 720 million kronor (\$78.36 million) from 585 million kronor in 1983, the Swedish industrial and gas-refrigeration group reported Monday.

In a preliminary annual report, AGA said that it had obtained permission from Sweden's Bank Inspection Board to increase its 1984 dividend to 11 kronor, from 10 kronor in 1983. There is a temporary freeze on corporate dividends.

Sales last year, AGA reported, rose 5.7 percent to 5.63 billion kronor from 5.323 billion kronor in 1983.

Sales of the largest division, industrial gases, rose 18 percent to 4.29 billion kronor from 3.59 billion kronor in 1983. Operating earnings of the division increased 17 percent to 680 million kronor from 582 million kronor.

Earnings per share of the AGA group were 33.50 kronor, up from 30 kronor in 1983.

AGA's preliminary 1984 report also said management was proposing a 1-for-1 stock split and a 1-for-2 stock dividend that would essentially result in three new shares for each old AGA share.

The nominal value of the shares would be reduced to 25 kronor from 50 kronor, AGA said.

Proposal to Acquire Conrail May Give Norfolk Dominance in the Northeast

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For years, Robert Clayton, the chairman and chief executive of Norfolk Southern Corp., has been seeking ways to keep pace with his major rival, CSX Corp.

Now, with the announcement last Friday that Norfolk Southern has been selected by the secretary of transportation, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, as the successful bidder for Conrail, Mr. Clayton has an opportunity not only to keep pace but also to move ahead of CSX.

Mr. Clayton has long watched his rival gain ground on him. After the

merger of Seaboard Coast Line with Chessie System in November 1980, the larger CSX system began to eat deeply into some of Norfolk's freight business.

While the company did not make any 1985 forecasts in its preliminary report, Mr. Knox said he was expecting earnings per share to rise to between 37.50 kronor and 38.50 kronor.

AGA's preliminary earnings were somewhat higher than the 665 million kronor forecast in its preliminary report, Mr. Knox said.

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merit Transportation Inc., said in an interview. "Also the connections to the Midwest would be overwhelming."

The Staggers Act of 1980, which deregulated the railroads, promises additional help for the new combination. The act freed the carriers from many of the restrictions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and has given them greater freedom to set prices, bargain for long-term contracts with shippers and cut prices.

Australia Business Poll Foresees Steady Growth

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Australia's business outlook is for steady but restrained growth in the current quarter, according to the quarterly business survey by National Australia Bank Ltd. and the Australian Chamber of Commerce, released Monday.

Respondents said they expected weak demand, labor costs and competitive pricing to restrain growth in the first quarter of 1985 after strong increases in sales and profits in the fourth quarter of 1984. The proportion expecting to increase capital spending in 1985 declined slightly but investment intentions were still well above the low of 1982-83, the survey said.

Pabst Board Supports \$10-Per-Share Offer

Reuters

MILWAUKEE — Pabst Brewing Co. said Monday that its board "strongly supports" the \$10-per-share offer for all shares of Pabst by S&P Co.

Pabst said the board made its decision to support the S&P offer following the withdrawal Friday by G. Heileman Brewing Co. of its \$10-per-share bid for Pabst. Pabst said it supports the S&P offer as being "financially fair" and urged stockholders to tender their shares "promptly" to S&P.

STOCK	BID	ASK
DeVol-Holben International bv	5	6
City-Clock International nv	234	31/2
Quotes as of: Feb. 11, 1985		

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ties and the closure of seven in Baltimore; Buffalo and Bessemer, Tennessee.

Texas Instruments Inc. said its stated volume production of its 256K dynamic random-access memory chip.

Honda Motor Co. plans to produce engines, and later automobiles, in Britain in order to gain unrestricted access to the EC, the Financial Times reported. It said Honda would start work next year at an undeveloped site that it bought last year at Swindon, in the midlands under 90 million DM.

Falcon Resources PLC said the vendors of 2.58 million Falcon shares have now decided against selling the shares to Pahang Investments, which had announced

end the merger. Disney will pay Gibson \$7.5 million and other related expenses. The merger contract was signed in June 1984.

Swiss Volkswagen expects its balance sheet to rise by nine or 10 percent in 1985 and earnings to increase again, it said. The bank has reported 1984 net of 75.0 million Swiss francs (\$27.1 million), up from 62.2 million in 1983. Its balance sheet rose to 22.5 billion Swiss francs from 20.6 billion.

Walt Disney Productions and Gibson Greetings Inc. said they reached agreement concerning the termination of their proposed merger. For exercising its right to

obligation to buy them last November.

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Japanese Banks and Securities Firms Are Locked in Battle

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese banks and securities houses, with deregulation toppling the barriers that once stood between them, are locked in a battle for turf.

One of their fiercest fights involves investment management, a fast-growing business that seeks as its eventual prize the faster-growing pool of Japanese pension funds. Securities houses have already established several such firms, and Japanese banks are trying to get permission to do so.

Meanwhile, foreign firms are close behind. Last month, Merrill Lynch & Co. became the first foreign brokerage to establish a separate investment-advisory subsidiary and Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. signed a joint-venture agreement to operate such a firm with Yasuda Trust, a Japanese trust bank.

The new foreign firms join 13 other investment-management arms of Japan's major securities companies—and hundreds of other, smaller and often less scrupulous agencies that have sprung up to satisfy an increasingly interested clientele.

The Japanese were once content to deposit their savings in low-interest deposits that, in turn, fi-

nanced Japan's industrial growth, but now they are seeking higher returns. One measure of their new concern for returns was an autumn scandal here, in which as many as 20,000 investors lost about \$125 million by placing their money with a small investors service called the Toshijou.

Japanese banks are eager to tap this enthusiasm. Now barred from establishing investment-management firms by an informal ruling of the Finance Ministry, they are lobbying for change. A government committee is studying the issue, and indications are that the ministry will renege.

Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank and Sumitomo Bank are two of the large city banks that are looking into the investment-management business. Some banks are sending employees abroad to gain expertise in a new field here, that of sophisticated assets management.

Behind the jockeying is broad economic and demographic changes—the aging of Japanese society, the slowing of industrial growth and the increase in private wealth, according to Shigeo Genjida, director of the securities companies division of the Finance Ministry.

Perhaps the most important is the increase in elderly population,

which has created a pension fund of more than \$50 billion, expected to exceed \$100 billion by the 1990s. Bankers and brokers alike name pensions as the driving force behind their expansion into the investment-advisory business.

Pension management is now limited to a small number of trust banks, which are separate from Japan's large city banks. In the spring, however, eight foreign banks will be allowed to enter the Japanese trust-banking business, even though most Japanese bankers and brokers cannot. In the last two months, several major foreign banks, including Manufacturers Hanover Trust, have discussed trust banking joint ventures with Japanese banks.

Pressure is therefore building open door to brokers and non-trust bankers. The current investment-management firms are, in essence, training a new breed of financial manager to be ready when that time comes.

The field is relatively new in Japan—the first securities company to establish an investment firm, Daiwa Securities, did so 13 years ago. And because Japanese clients have generally preferred conservative investments, for example in government securities, money managers have not generally been

exposed to the range of sophisticated investment strategies used in the United States.

"Few people understand the relationship between high risk and high returns," said an economist for one large city bank who asked to remain unidentified. "Most people think—no risk, high returns."

That attitude complicates the entry of bankers into the field because banks here have billed themselves as trustworthy guardians of people's money, he said, and a loss for a client could shatter that relationship.

But banks are persevering nonetheless. Yutaka Norisugi, deputy general manager of the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank's Treasury and Securities division, said the bank was considering several ways to enter the investment-management business.

"We are Japan's biggest institutional investor, with 100 years' experience," he said. "But we don't have experience managing our customers' assets, so we're trying to set up that system in another area." The bank is planning to buy out Bank of America's share in a joint venture called Tokyo Investment Service as one possible vehicle.

And securities firms, allowed to set up investment-management firms, are also trying to take a share of the pension fund business. Mer-

ill Lynch formed its new subsidiary, in part, to let the Japanese government know that Wall Street investment banking firms should not be precluded from this potentially lucrative business," said Tetsuro Iwakuni, chairman of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets in Japan.

Barred at present from pension funds, however, investment-management firms are going after the assets created by other changes in the idle funds of corporations and the growing pool of rich individuals.

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U. S.-Chinese Trade Grew To \$6 Billion-Plus in '84

United Press International

BEIJING — Trade between China and the United States grew 37 percent last year to exceed \$6 billion for the first time, U. S. officials said Monday.

China has said that it had a \$1.5-billion trade deficit with the United States in 1984, but U. S. figures showed the balance in Beijing's favor by \$60.5 million.

A U. S. embassy statement called 1984 a "banner year" for U. S.-Chinese trade, unlike 1983, when a textile dispute resulted in a Chinese embargo on U. S. wheat, cotton and synthetic fibers.

"Bilateral trade rose from a dismal four-year low [of \$4.4 billion] in 1983 to ... nearly \$1.6 billion in 1984," the embassy statement said. "U. S. exports during December were at their highest level since December 1980, and two-way trade reached \$613 million during December 1984, the first time U. S.-China trade has topped the \$600-million mark in a single month."

The embassy said the United States exported \$3.004 billion in goods to China last year and imported \$3.064 billion worth of Chinese goods. A diplomatic described China's claim of a deficit as "a game they're playing" in an attempt to win trade concessions.

The Chinese statistics omitted major trade categories and included freight and insurance costs for imports from the United States but not for exports.

The U. S. figures showed a continued shift in the composition of U. S. exports, with agricultural products losing their dominance.

"Unlike 1980-82, when sales of agricultural goods accounted for over 50 percent of U. S. exports to China, 80 percent of U. S. exports in 1984 were non-agricultural goods," the embassy said. "As a result, U. S. export performance in 1984 became much more broadly based than it had ever been before."

Petroleum products valued at \$374 million remained the single largest category of Chinese exports to the United States, followed by crude petroleum valued at \$24.7 million.

Mocatta's New Option

(Continued from Page 9)
of the premium usually charged for an option," Mr. Mullin noted.

For example, suppose a bank is in the process of originating mortgages that it has committed to pool into Ginnie Mae securities in three months. The bank believes interest rates will fall in that time and does not want to sell the package forward in the cash market. But, given the volatility of interest rates, the bank would like some insurance in the form of a stand-by or put option.

Assume further, Mr. Mullin went on, that Ginnie Mae are trading at 95 points, or cents on the dollar, and the premium on a three-month '94 option in the money market is 1 1/4 points. In this case, insurance against the price of the Ginnie Mae falling below 94 really means taking a loss down to 92 1/4 (94 minus the 1 1/4 premium).

This could be costly insurance if interest rates did not fall within the three-month life of the option.

What Mocatta's 45-day option on an option offers in this case is in effect the same commitment—insurance against a price decline below 94—but for a premium of perhaps three-quarters of a point.

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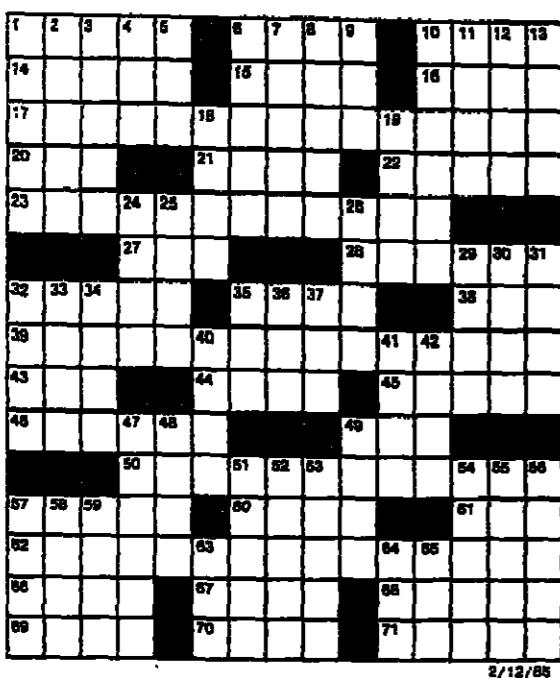
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- 7 British measure
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- 9 W. W. II Govt. agency
- 10 Combinations of tones
- 11 Inventor Elias
- 12 Singer Fitzgerald
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ART BUCHWALD

Flushing Out an Overrun

WASHINGTON — It's amazing, but all the cost overrun scandals at the Pentagon have to do with small items, and not big ones. First it was the \$400 hammer, then the \$7,900 coffeeemaker, followed by the \$16,400 refrigerator — and last week, the \$640 flying toilet seat.

That's what Lockheed Aircraft charged the U.S. Navy for each one installed in its P3 Orion submarine-hunting airplane. The press instantly dubbed it "Toiletgate," and the revelation couldn't have come at a worse time. When the seat was displayed by Senator William V. Roth Jr. of Delaware, all hell broke loose in the Defense Department. Cap Weinberger was having enough trouble defending his budget on the Hill, and he was in no mood to justify the cost of plumbing fixtures on a Navy aircraft.



Two minutes after the list price for the seat surfaced, "general quarters" was sounded at the Pentagon, and everyone grabbed a phone.

Weinberger called the secretary of the navy, who called the chief of naval operations, who called the admiral in charge of aircraft procurement, who called the captain who heads the P3 submarine-hunter program, who called Lockheed Aircraft for an explanation.

"What the hell are you guys doing, charging us \$640 for a toilet seat?" he yelled into the phone.

"We made a slight mistake," the Lockheed commander chief said. "We should have only billed you \$554 for each one. We'll send you a rebate in the morning."

"Do you know what's going on here in Washington? You've jeopardized the entire \$313-billion defense budget. You guys must be crazy."

"Now wait a minute. That seat is made of fiberglass and plastic and will withstand any combat situation that the P3 hunter is bound to

encounter. We tested it in two crash landings and it didn't have a crack in it."

"That's not the point. If you overcharge us for a BiNuptial cruise dictator no one is going to question it. If you buy a few thousand buck in the Gaffney flick switch, or a Dalmatian synthesizer, Congress will never find it. And if you want to up the price on a Flamingo Diptongue Upsure, we'll look the other way. But the American taxpayer knows what toilet covers cost. Besides, the reason this whole thing broke is a small contractor claims he could make the same seat for \$200."

"They all say that until they try to build one, it's not just the seat but the research and development that went into it. We had to build a special simulator to make sure it would hold up at 40,000 feet."

"Why didn't you add those costs on to the Septum Firth chamber? We could have absorbed them there."

"Because \$640 is peanuts in a multimillion-dollar airplane. Suppose we reduce the price to \$500? We'll eat the difference."

"It's too late. The Navy is thinking of canceling the order for the rest of the planes. If you don't come down on those seats, we can start closing the assembly line."

"Okay, give us a figure we can live with."

"We're not going to pay more than \$100 a seat."

"You have to be kidding. We gave you the plane at cost, but our understanding was we could charge anything we wanted for the optional equipment."

"But she has found that all is not happiness, and balloons in the realm of the St. Patrick's Day Parade, which is frequently called the largest parade in the United States, with 120,000 marchers.

"Selection of a grand marshal," a parade official said, "has become political hardball. This is the essence of the old Boy network. The man selected to lead gains celebrity, status and power in the Irish community of New York and beyond."

The selection of the grand marshal changed from an appointment to an election three years ago. Those wishing to be selected run advertisements in Irish publications, hold fund-raising parties, send out mailings to

delegates and contact them by telephone, as well as seek the endorsements of influential Irish people.

One parade official said he had heard from someone suggest that "the candidates debate, for God's sake."

"This is democracy," Beirne said. "The American way. But it's getting carried away. Candidates are starting to spend a lot of money."

"I won't run ads," Mrs. Cudahy said. "These people who are delegates know me by now. I think the grand marshal should be very, very knowledgeable in Irish music, sports, dance and literature. She should be very knowledgeable about the political situation in Ireland and be able to speak up on it. That's me."

John Thornton, editor of the Irish Echo newspaper, treats Mrs. Cudahy as a legitimate candidate in his coverage of the race for grand marshal for the parade, which will be on March 16 this year, March 17 being a Sunday.

"I don't see anything in the rules to stop her," he said. "I feel she should be allowed to run."

Even her opponents seem to agree that other than her failure to be a man, her credentials for grand marshal are impeccable. Last year, Mrs. Cudahy, 62, became the first female president of the County Kilkenny Association and was named Irish Woman of the Year by the Emerald Society.

"She's a grandmother," said another man, "but they say she's a lot tougher than she looks. A fighter. If you're true Irish, you've got to like that."

St. Patrick's March: A Woman Marshal?

By William E. Geist
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mrs. Cudahy's teacups are delicate, fine bone china in a dainty floral pattern — a lot more durable than they look, she noted, and just as Irish as could be, made in Ireland and sporting a pattern called "All the Flowers That Bloom in Ireland."

Dorothy Hayden Cudahy is a soft-spoken Irish grandmother from Queens who wants to be grand marshal of the St. Patrick's Day Parade, and she wants to be the grand marshal of the parade now.

Mrs. Cudahy would be the first female marshal in the 223-year history of the parade, and she is meeting great resistance.

"She can't do it," the parade chairman, Frank Beirne, stated flatly. "Under the rules, only a man can lead the parade."

He said that marshals had to be members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and that Mrs. Cudahy was only in the Ladies Auxiliary. The choice will be made this week.

Beirne said he thought that Mrs. Cudahy should calm down, take it easy and wait until next year, when, he said, the rules might be changed.

What is the rush, he reasons. Men have lead the parade for the last 223 years.

"Exactly," said Mrs. Cudahy, pleasantly. She literally squirms in her dining-room chair at the mention of such terms as "sexism," "chauvinism" and "feminism."

"I don't think these men are chauvinists," she said. "They're just old Irishmen set in their ways."

"I wouldn't call myself a feminist. I just think the most qualified person should get the job. These men are being silly. Come to think of it, I guess I am getting annoyed."

"I do not want to be pushy, but there is no reason to wait. It seems to me one of our best traits as Irish people is speaking up forcefully."

"Leading the parade is the greatest honor that could be bestowed on any Irish person," said Beirne.

Mrs. Cudahy imagines it to be a heavenly experience. "People who have done it," she said, dreamily-eyed, "say that it is like walking on air."

But she has found that all is not happiness, and balloons in the realm of the St. Patrick's Day Parade, which is frequently called the largest parade in the United States, with 120,000 marchers.

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Cheser Hogan Jr./The New York Times

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PEOPLE

Lefty Bags \$136,700

A confrontation between a left-handed checkout clerk and a food store chain's right-handed work rules has resulted in a jury's judgment of \$136,700 in favor of the clerk. "It didn't make sense. It was discrimination against left-handers," said Crystal Sagen, 24, of the requirement by the Jewel Food Stores chain that she check out groceries with her right hand. She says that until the store where she worked in Naperville, Illinois, switched to computerized checkout scanners in 1981, she was one of the company's fastest clerks. After the scanners were installed, Sagen said she was told company policy was that all checkers had to check right-handed, and she was forced to sign a form that she would always check right-handed "because I needed the job." But she soon returned to checking left-handed because it was easier and she was faster as a lefty, she said. Sagen, who now lives in a Chicago suburb, quit after 1½ years at the store and sued Jewel. A Du Page County Circuit Court jury, all right-handers, found in her favor. "The Jewel attorney dismissed the only left-handed juror," she said. Sagen now delivers newspapers, but said she would like to work for another supermarket.

Musa Hassanal Bolkiah, the sultan of oil-rich Brunei, has donated the equivalent of \$392,000 to Britain's National Army Museum and \$280,000 to the Imperial War Museum, the British Ministry of Defense announced. The former British colony on the northwest coast of Borneo still has close links with the British army, which trains soldiers in its tropical terrain. Last month, the sultan bought the Dorchester Hotel in London's Mayfair for \$48 million, and said he plans to spend \$22 million to refurbish it.

A Maine millionaire has donated his 14th-century castle — complete with moat — to a charity that owns more than 200 of Britain's stately homes and much of its countryside. Charles Henry Robinson of Cape Elizabeth, Maine is 93 and an avid collector. He first saw Ightham (pronounced "ig-ham") in 1930 and fell in love with it. He bought it in 1933, and he and his wife, Dorothy, have lived there ever since. The castle is a meeting place for the local community and a favorite for tourists.

Basque artist Eduardo Chillida, 60, was named as recipient of the \$100,000 Wolf Foundation sculpture prize. It was the first time the Israel-based international foundation has made an award for sculpture, although it has given prizes in painting, music and architecture since its inception in 1981.

His books are well-known for their tales of suspense and intrigue. But now another kind of Stephen King mystery has been solved. Five books published since 1977 under the name Richard Bachman were actually written by King, who published the novels under a pseudonym because there is "too much stuff" written under his own name on the market, according to the Bangor Daily News.

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